The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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...ch Steamer as follows:—

...KARACHI.

...VICTORIA DOCK.

Date. Time Route

...July 9 a.m. Direct

...* 6 a.m. Direct.

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BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

...TERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
...IBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
... CAPITAL 75,00,000
...D FUND 15,00,000

...EAD OFFICE:
...STREET, BOMBAY.

...NCHES:
...ISHOPSGATE, E. C.
...ARODA, BHAVNA-
...LCUTTA, CAWN-
...HYDERABAD
...ACHI, LUCK-
...K, POONA,
...SURAT,
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...are favourably
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...& Co.,
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...OMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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THE
Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 12

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

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Founded by Motorists for Motorists

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Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
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WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

...RY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.

...es Treated Antiseptically.

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... DELIVERY STRICTLY
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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co. LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
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BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
...UNMAR.	SURAT.
...RSI.	BARODA.
...PORE.	AHMEDABAD.
	WADHWAN.
...O. 1.	AJMERE.
... 2.	ABU ROAD.
	MHOW.
	KOTAH.
	RATLAM.
	PHULARA.
	NEEMUCH.
	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

...C. O brand

...TTONSEED OIL

...ooking and salad
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... Co.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED that I bear no connection with Messrs. S. C. MUKERJEE & Co., of Jharia who have lately opened an office in Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. All my worthy constituents in the Bombay Presidency are therefore requested to send their inquiries in coal to me only at Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad.

S. C. MUKERJEE,
Colliery Agent and Coal Merchant,
Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Dhunbaid.
Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad.
Dated 25th June, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur—Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4-5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-34
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21-3	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	16-0
17-5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15-0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
8-1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21-0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6-0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

9-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11-0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7 30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
2 58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
1-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
1-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

40	3 Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
-35	1 ep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
8 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
7 1	Dep	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-43
20-4	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
9-30	Dep	Kalka!	Arr.	8- 0
8-38	Arr.		Dep.	8-36
3- 0	Dep	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES

nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

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FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—RESIDENT AGENTS for the SUN LIFE OF CANADA for Lahore, Delhi and Karachi offices. Pay Rs. 60. plus commission. Only those who know life office routine and can do canvassing should apply. Security Rs. 500.

Wanted 10 life insurance canvassers on pay Rs. 50 to 100, plus commission; guarantee required.

Wanted agents on commission in all districts of Upper India and Sindh. Apply to, THE CHIEF AGENT, Sun Life of Canada, Lahore. 0234

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 second hand DRAWING FRAMES of Messrs. J. Hetherington & Sons. Each of 7 Deliveries can be seen in working order at THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD. 247

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE

D'LAL & COMPANY
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, POWWALA STREET.

High Court.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 503 of 1911.
Shivshanker Vasudeo Talpade, Minor .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade and others .....Defendants.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'Lal and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the Consent Decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1912, in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or block of buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, Powwala Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards, be the same a little more or less, which said piece of land forms part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13954, 14015, and 13893, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371, and 1-7374, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12), and Street No. 91, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the West by Plot No. 17, formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla, and now to Dossabhai Rustomji Daruvala, on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla and now to Cawasji Jalbhai, and on or towards the South by a private road, leading to the Charni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, Solicitors, at their Office, at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Mr. C. L. H. SMITH writes from Apollo Hotel :—
"When three local doctors failed to relieve my severe attack of Asthma, I was admitted into the European General Hospital, but did not feel a bit better, Through a friend's advice I tried "Kadi" with astonishing results Before I had taken the third dose I was able to enjoy a good night's rest the first time after three months and now I am as sound in health as ever I was.
Innumerable original Testimonials open to inspection.

Try KADI

Try even where all your
MEANS are EXHAUSTED
For ASTHMA, Coughs,
Bronchitis, Colds, Pleurisy and Pneumonia.
INSTANT RELIEF :
POSITIVE CURE :
Safe and harmless for infants.
Price. Re,
OF ALL DEALERS.
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Medows Street, Fort, Bomb

YOU HAVE USED THE REST
There are several good typ
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THE STRONGEST
They cost a li
than any other c
are better made
facturing whic
satisfaction.
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From
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
Twice a night at
6-30 and 10.
It is only now
THAT YOU REALISE
The Greatness of
QUO VADIS?
THE WHOLE DRAMA AT EACH SHOW.
THE DERBY
Showing clearly
THE SUFFRAGETTE INCIDENT
and
The "BUMPING" of CRAGANOUR.

WEINBERGS
MAHALLAS
SPECIALS
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CIGARETTES
SOLE AGENTS :
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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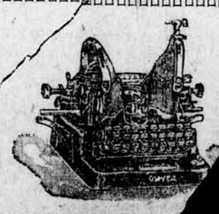
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Sold Everywhere.



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All makes as goo
From Rs. 70
THREE YEARS
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36, Churc

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LATE SHEFKET PASHA.

THE BEST HATED MAN IN TURKEY.

I first made the acquaintance of Shefket Pasha during those memorable days of 1909, when the army of Stamboul and its leaders, proclaiming themselves the disciples of the new era of freedom and liberty, dragged the trembling tyrant from the shelt of the Yildiz Kiosk, and proclai his brother Sultan, writes Mr. Donohoe in the "Daily Ch On the Sunday following th of the city I found Shef henchman, Enver Bey, st the bodies of Abdul's fa the artillery battered palace. I photograp the army of liberat lieutenant. Afte deal of the ma was frank, stra sympathetic, something expression Shefket handson It was his f one di

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PETROLEUM and its Products.
TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.
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SHELL PETROL.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

nsols 2½ per cent. .. 73 5/16
change on London at Paris Fcs. .. 25 24½
es 3 per cent. .. 84
Cheques on London .. 20 4½
per Spot .. 20 17/16
er 2 months hence .. 27 3/16
gone of Silver:—Very quiet.
er 3½ per cent. .. 63 13/16
on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying 1-3 13/16
k of England Rate 4½ per cent.
ril 1913.
to the Bank of England .. .. .. £ 200,000
ock (Sterling Loan), .. 85½
s m/st .. 4 1/8
Bills 6 m/st. .. 4 13/16
Bills 3 months .. 4⅜
ls 6 months .. 5
.. .. 7 7/8
.. 4⅜
.. 4½

RKET.

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INDIA,

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 1.

The local cotton market with a normal turnover in actuals is steady for New Crops at Rs. 242 and Rs. 291 for F. G. Bengals and Good Broach respectively, notwithstanding the decline from America.

Messrs. A. Norden & Coy's estimate of condition is 85.5 against last month 85.3 so the crop condition according to this authority is almost the same from the start. There is neither improvement nor any deterioration according to this authority since the last report. General opinion crystalize around 81 per cent. Another Liverpool authority cable us to-day a complain of numerous Boll-Weevils in Louissiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Georgia.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The exchange market is dull to-day. Bill rates for the far forward position being high and firm, the tendency is in favour of sellers at 1s. 4 7/32d., which carries through July with 1s. 4¼d. well into August and 1s. 4 9/32d. into September. On the other hand there are still sellers of Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 3 31/32d. combined with 1s. 3 15/16d. There is very little doing at these figures.

Government Paper quoted at Rs. 96-1 and for small at Rs. 96-4. The new month opens in the share market with a better tone, but business is to a great extent confined to a group of Marwari operators.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 30.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £64; Copper Braziers £78; Yellow Metal 67s.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value. Arrivals:—Wartenfels, Ormiston.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags) 13-3 sellers; July, August; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India:—neglected; German Beet-root-88 per cent 9-5; sellers; August; 9-7½; sellers; October December; quiet, only limited business A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. Bombay 13-8¼ sellers; July, September; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-1½; July, value; 11-3; January March; value. Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3; July, value; 11-4½; January. March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta; 12-3; July, value; 12¾; January March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-4½; July, value; 12-2¼; January, March; value. Steady but little or nothing doing.

South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62 lbs. sellers, July August; quiet; Barlett—62½ lbs. 36 sellers, July; quiet but

Indian.—South Australian 37½; sellers

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per F, 37⅜; June, July, London sellers Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 27¼; June July, London, sellers

Rubber 3-9½; July; done;

Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs July; Dunkirk; sellers Now Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex ; Antwerp; sellers s, ex-ship 47½; June ; quiet but steady ex-ship 45⅝; June steady. Linseed ne; June, July 42; June, July; tonseed, 6-16;

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,707-8
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	69/8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-4-
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-:
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15, ..	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¾ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	£5/12
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank. Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87-8
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	885
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,120
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	795
Chhoi Silk ..	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,470
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Cooria ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	122/12
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	535
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	157/8
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	535
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,630
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	370
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	155
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatau ..	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	797 5
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,355
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1465
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2000
Manekjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,170
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,09
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	161 4
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,437/8
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127/8
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	Nov O	12½	285
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1740
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton C.	..	Nil.	475
Vishnu Cotton P.	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert, Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty. ..	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.. ..	..	15	125
Jugolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Kan Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	142/8
Kan Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7⅔	132½
Kohinoor ..	Sept.	30	305
Kohinoor Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Kohinoor ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Kohinoor ..	do.	Nil.	20
Kohinoor Manufg ..	Aug.	12½	235
Kohinoor Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
Kohinoor Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
Kohinoor ..	Oct.	35	562/8
Kohinoor Sales..	do.	45	750
Kohinoor Ctn. ..	Nov.	30	250
Kohinoor ..	Oct.	20	235
Kohinoor ..	Sept.	40	675
Kohinoor ..	..	12	125

...panies.

...	6½	67)
...	60/0	137
...	4	96/8
...	4 o/o	101
...	4	121/4
...		140
...		595
...		132½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 1.

S. S. Baron Balfour Symonds Calcutta Jun. 17
S. S. Ville-de-Oran Masson Havre April 16
S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat Lafout Noumea May 28

DEPARTURES.

July 1.

S. S. Dandolo Questa Calcutta
S. S. Cairnrose Hislop Hull and Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat Lafout Marseilles
S. S. Beme Younger Rangoon
S. S. Kanzler Schapp Zanzibar
S. S. Obra Fenwick Cochin & Singapore
S. S. Wachtfels Heipers Hamberg via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

steamer Vorwacts for China
" Palamcotta for Zanzibar
" Lowther Range for Liverpool etc.
" Ville-de-Oran for Antwerp etc.

S. S. Baron Balfour:—The steamer Baron Balfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G. L. Symonds, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta June 17th with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat:—The Messa-Ville-de-Oran, 3,004 tons, Captain Masson, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday, from Havre April 16th with a cargo of Sugar and passengers.

S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat:—The messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,558 tons, Captain B. Lafont, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Noumea May 28th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kanzler:—The steamer Kanzler, 1,865 tons, Captain T. Schapp, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain H. C. Fenwick, will sail to-day for Cochin and Singapore with a same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,558 tons, Captain B. Lafont, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general and same bottom-cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wachtfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wachtfels, 3,627 tons, Captain F. Heipers, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 27th instant and the s. s. Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th instant and due in Bombay on Saturday afternoon the 5th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, July 1, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer.....Capt.....Agents
A. Nippon.....Yantoulna.....A. L. S. N. & Co.
B. Lindenfels.....Mitter.....W. & A. G. & Co.
C. & R. Hindoo.....Groves.....J. F. & Co.
D. & E. City of Lahore.....Mc Nee..R. W. & Co.
F. Elswich Hall.....Berlin.....Ralli Bros.
G. Kanzler.....Schapp.....A. S. & Co.
H. Poitiers.....Roberts.....W. & A. G. & Co.
K. City of Agra.....Buck.....K. N. & Co.
M. Cyprian.....Radcliff Mathias.....T. M. & Co.
M. City of Athens.....Knaut.....K. N. & C.
N. Curthusien.....Davis.....T. M. & Co.
O. Veddo.....Gardner.....T. M. & Co.
O. Benacre.....Jones.....T. M. & Co.
P. Clan Macfarlane..Swaneton.....J. V. & Co
Q. Putiala.....Bamber.....M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Ruthergien..Gay.....K. N. & Co.
2. Circassia.....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Sangola.....Scott.....M. M. & Co.
4. Schwarzenfels Kettwich.....W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Taiyabi.....Kass.....A. M. Jeewanji
6. Rotenfels.....Goose.....W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Wachtenfels.....Hepers.....W. & A. G. & Co.
8. Llandrindod.....Parker.....J. M. & Co.
9. City of London.....Whish.....K. N. & Co.
10. & 11. Assaye..Caldwell.....P. & O. S. N. Co.
12. & 13. Himalaya..Evans..P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Linga.....Butler.....M. M. & Co.
15. Clan Cumming..Gourlay.....J. F. & Co.
16. Luzan Maru.....Yarnamote..O. S. K. Co.

H. W. V. D.

Dumra.....Burbridge.....M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Courland.....Goolam.....B. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati.....Ebrahim.....B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Salsette.....Vine.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor.....Koefod.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Blake.....Hill.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Beme.....Younger..Shauw Wallace & Co.
Baron Balfour....Symonds
Canara.....Dagge.....M. M. & Co.
Clan Shaw.....Hunter.....J. F. & Co.
Galavale.....Sceary
Elmnoor.....Williamsen.....M. & A. G. Co.
F. Kleatana.....Krizer
Ferrera.....Feathers.....Shaw Wallace & Co.
Hellas.....Knudsen.....F. F. Cambell & Co.
Islami.....Hughes.....T. M. & Co.
Khosrou.....Hannah.....T. M. & Co.
...nig.....Coltzen.....A. Strandes & Co.
...a.....Minnett.....M. M. & Co.
...els.....Frisius.....W. & A. G. & Co
...er Range.....Grundry.....T. M. & Co.
...da.....Armstrong..K. N. & Co.
.....Gore.....T. M. & Co.
.....Pickering.....J. F. & Co.
.....Benwick.....M. M. & Co.
..Christiansea..The Bombay & Co.
.....McDonald.....M. M. & Co
...Elton.....M. M. & Co
...Burns.....T. M. & Co
...ousfield.....Arab Steamer
...huma.....N. Y. K.
...bb.....M. M. & Co.
...Omar.....M. M. & Co.
...asson
...font..M. Maritimes & Co

...I. M. VESSELS.

...J. C. Ward..R. I. M. Troop Ship
...Headland.....Survey St
...H. S. La Touche .....Troopship
...C. S. Hickman ...Survey St.
...P. Robinson..Troopship
...Burnis, ...station.

...S.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists. 156

A Grand Record.

97 per cent. of precious lives saved by only using

Dr. CARL'S

WORLD'S IDEAL SPECIFIC for MALARIA, AGUE & FEVERS.

The cheapest yet the Best. Universally used all over India.

Try a bottle to-day.

Sole Proprietors:—

M. T. MADON & Co.,

The Peopole's Chemists, BOMBAY.

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."
The best of its kind in India.
Put up in fancy nickel cases.
PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.
C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Also can be had from:—
K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than ... annas every time. See ...OLD LAMP trade mark on ...Bottle.

MEN'S SOCKS.

We desire to call very special attention to our celebrated Cashmere Half Hose Extra Spliced Heels and Toes. The demand for these being very great, we are enabled to offer exceptional value. Coming to us direct from the looms, there is no middleman's profit. They are most comfortable footwear, made from the finest Australian Yarns, and being hand-seamed, are entirely free from those irritating little lumps generally found in the seams of Half Hose.

SPECIAL VALUE

FINE NAVY CASHMERE THIN TEXTURE FAST DYE

Rs. 11-8 FOR TWELVE PAIR.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	"	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	"	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	"	24,77,000
31st July	"	52,35,000
31st December	"	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
30	21-10
35	24-2
40	27-4
45	31-5
50	36-11
55	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

VALUE FOR MONEY.

DONT BUY A MOTOR CAR.
UNTIL YOU HAVE TAKEN A TRIAL RUN IN
FORD HORSE POWER.
4 CYLINDER. WHEN WE SHALL BE
GIVE US A CALL SHOW YOU WHAT EXTRA-
PLEASED TO VALUE THE FORD CAR OFFERS.
ORDINARY CAPABLE FOR ANY CLASS OF ROADS.
SUITABLE AT LEAST POSSIBLE RUNNING COST.
LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANY
OTHER MAKE OF CAR.
SEND US A POSTCARD AND WE WILL GIVE
THE FULLEST DETAILS.
NOTE THE ADDRESS.
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35 MEDOWS STREET,
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AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances payable to him.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

AITCHISON.—On the 19th June, at Belgaum, the wife of P. E. Aitchison, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

DUGGAN.—On the 27th June, at Bowdon, Cheshire, the wife of E. M. Duggan, P.W.D., Bombay, of a son.

WEBB.—On the 30th June, at Bombay, the wife of Wm. F. Webb, Engineer, Standard Mill Co., Ltd. of a daughter.

EYRES.—On the 1st July, at 2, Wardenroad, Malabar Hill, the wife of C. Lionel Eyres, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

GLASSON.—June 12th, at Kodaikanal, the wife of J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., of a daughter.

JAMES.—June 18th, at Clayg[illegible]ate Lodge, Claygate, Surrey, the wife of W. H. James, of a son.

SPELLISSY.—At Calcu[illegible]ta, June 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Spellissy, of Burdwan, a daughter.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

[illegible]ood League Football, Hornets v. Harlerwood Foresters Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

Cercle Litteraire: Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit Soiree Musicale et Litteraire, 6 p.m.

A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer Ville de la Ciotat will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per steamer Assaye, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, July 4.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45

MONDAY, July 7.

St. George's Hospital Nursing A[illegible]tion, Special General Meeting Buildings, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph[illegible] Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY [illegible]

July

THE

The [illegible] time[illegible] roo[illegible] ha[illegible]

the information at present to hand goes, it seems that Bulgarian troops have been the original aggressors in the fighting which has broken out along a front of thirty miles, and so startled were the members of the Skupstina on learning of the attack that the assembly at once adjourned. A later telegram, it is true, states that each side vehemently accuses the other of beginning hostilities, and that the Bulgarians declare that the affair was started with the support of the war party in the Skupstina, but the Bulgarians also seem to have attacked the Greeks along their whole front, and it is not an unnatural suspicion that Bulgaria, disappointed by Servia's agreement to accept arbitration on the points in dispute, and fearful lest such arbitration should fail to concede her claims, has decided to precipitate a conflict, in the hope that the Powers, in their anxiety for peace, may pay blackmail in order to secure a cessation of these new hostilities. This is the only assumption one can proceed upon, unless the Bulgarian forces, on the one hand, and the Greek and Servian on the other have merely drifted into conflict. However that may be the immediate point is that Europe at large cannot allow such a war to proceed. Both Great Britain and Russia have made it as clear as possible that neither Bulgaria or Servia would be allowed to benefit by the results of a new war. The stern warning of the Tsar can hardly have yet faded from the heed of King Peter and King Ferdinand. Such a war, said the Tsar in his telegram to the two monarchs, "could not leave me indifferent," and he added that Russia reserved all liberty as to the attitude she would adopt in regard to the results of such a criminal struggle. In addition to this, Sir Edward Grey has clearly warned Bulgaria and Servia, that, if they were to fight each other they "might risk the fruits of a victory which they gained in the war with Turkey." And, finally, Bulgaria in entering upon a conflict does so under the threat of Rumania in such an event, to invade Bulgarian territory—and there is a suspicion that Rumania is not free from collusion, in this attitude, with Austria.

The question is whether the peace of Europe is again to be imperilled by a fratricidal war between these petty states, which, if it is allowed to proceed, must inevitably involve the Greater Powers. While all the Powers have interests to conserve in the Balkan area, and the foreign policy of two in particular is so deeply concerned in the future aggrandisement, or degradation, as the case may be, of these minor states, that in certain circumstances they might themselves be forced into the conflict, it has been made clear during the past few months, that all, at bottom, are deeply anxious for peace. In these circumstances it is hardly possible that they will allow any jealousies, or differences among themselves as to how the conflicting claims of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece should be adjusted, to prevent a unanimous intervention, or an intervention animously supported, with a view to a prompt termination of the hostilities that have just broken out. The Tsar did not say in so many words that he would intervene to put a stop to the conflict between Bulgaria and Servia, but if his Imperial meaning is to count for anything is obviously that Russia now threatens a course in order to count, if necessary, at least in the Balkans. To what extent this is [illegible]

left for discussion until the three states have laid down their arms. If it is made clear to the three contestants that the enjoyment of the fruits of their victories in the recent war, in any degree, and the adjudication on their consequent differences, is solely dependent on their immediate agreement to a peaceful arbitration, and that the weight of Europe, is solidly behind the determination to enforce this condition, the hostilities into which they have so rashly entered, will no doubt be speedily terminated. Fortunately the smoothness and success with which the diplomatic machinery of the Concert has worked in achieving the recent peace, provides solid ground for the hope that unanimity and determination among the Powers in the present difficulty will not be wanting.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

While we prefer to defer any extended comment on the important judgement of the Calcutta High Court in what is known as the "Amrita Contempt" case, until a full report of the three judgements delivered by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee and Sir H. Stephen is before us, one or two obvious reflections are suggested by the lengthy extracts from the Chief Justice's judgement sent by our Calcutta correspondent. It is eminently satisfactory in the first place that the finding of their Lordships, in regard to the extension of the jurisdiction of the High Court to a Mofussil Court in such a case, was not definitely to the effect that no such jurisdiction exists, because circumstances might arise in which the exercise of such jurisdiction, if it does exist, might be highly desirable. In the present case, however, the judges, finding that absolutely no ground had been shown for the exercise of such jurisdiction, left the question of its existence open. Possibly they were reluctant to approach [illegible] nearly to a question, the answer which might have been found to to the High Court an authorit the Government, on this oc any rate, was anxious to a it. As regards the se whether the publication in question constitut the judgment is on portance to the fre in this country. impression that on a case tha a court, fro must be a case. It may a so a com ti

other day, the constituencies show no real fear of Home Rule and the Parliament Act is being properly used to deal with such a "blank summary, and uncompromising negative".

THEATRICAL ARTISTS IN INDIA.

A recent appeal in one of our contemporaries, on behalf of a theatrical couple, brings to mind the dangers which attend European artists who travel not only to India but to other distant countries. These dangers have led to a vigorous crusade at Home and to the formation of a vigilance society, which pays particular attention to the conditions under which artists are engaged. But so far as India is concerned, it is rarely that the latter have any knowledge either of their engagement or their departure, for most touring companies in this country are not engaged through a licensed agent but are recruited direct by the principal of the company. In London all theatrical agents are licensed, and any infringement of the rules and regulations, whether written or unwritten, are visited with heavy punishment—as many have found to their cost. Special precautions are to see that the return passage is either deposited with the ship Co., or, in the case of wisdom has grown to wha of the theatrical artist extent, the return t handed to them be But this precauti enough. It is i turn ticket, if expenses of t and some only to s are ava dition filled re f

gestion, it appears, of an understanding between Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece within the last few years was made by the Bulgarian Governm in the autumn of 1910 after Rumania had offered military aid to the Porte in view of the latter' strained relations with Bulgaria. T key at this time was also adopti particularly hosti attitud wards Greece and M. los in par ticular, and to have been warned Austro-H ungarian Gover such a policy would res Bul garian *entente*, if alliance.

In the spring of repression t out in Macedo Venizelos th invoke the garian G procure comm ces. tr

IN THE BALKANS

TTACK SERVIANS AND EEKS.

HTING ON NTS.

UNKNOWN

IKA

her frontier but also to the retention of the Balkan equilibrium.

MEETING OF AMBASSADORS.

LONDON, June 30.

The Ambassadors will meet again to-morrow. It is expected that the recent discussions between the Governments and also between the Ambassadors outside the Conference will result in the Conference now being more fruitful. There is likely to be a compromise over the Epirus frontier.

THE BALKAN ALLIANCE.

The "Times's" correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula, who has recently been contributing a series of articles to that paper on the Balkan League, writes as follows in the "Times" of June 11 with regard to the arrangement with Servia. In recording the conclusion of the alliance between Bulgaria and Greece I have anticipated the order of events. Although the Greek informal proposals to Bulgaria for joint action against Turkey were made long before the first tentative discussions between Servian and Bulgarian statesmen took place, the formal negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria preceded those between

practically identical with those of Russia; it was hoped to bring about a Slav combination in the Balkans destined to checkmate the policy of Austria, to obstruct her dreaded advance towards Salonika, and eventually to effect the union of the Serb race. The Bulgarian programme, avowed or unavowed, was somewhat different; there was the same dread of Austrian encroachment, but the Turk was the real enemy; the heart of the nation was with its oppressed kindred in Macedonia and its desire was to achieve their liberation. In order to maintain intact the boundaries of the race as sanctioned by the treaty of San Stefano, Bulgaria renounced all idea of annexation and declared for Macedonian autonomy. This policy was, no doubt, based on a well-grounded confidence that autonomous Macedonia would one day unite her fortunes with those of the Bulgarian State. This anticipation was shared by Servia as well as by Greece, and both States consequently demanded partition in the future and dilimitation of spheres of influence for the present. Events have brought about the realization of the Serbo-Greek programme; partition has become imminent, and Bulgaria risks the loss of a portion of her promised heritage in Western Macedonia.

THE INFLUENCE OF RUSSIA.

The divergence of aims, which has always proved fatal to every attempt to establish cordial relations between the two countries, was accentuated in 1903, the year of the Bulgarian insurrection in Western Macedonia. In the previous year, when a series of

TO ILLUSTRATE SERBO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

Turkey for the ingress of her foreign commerce; she was, moreover, irritated at the apparent concurrence, of Bulgaria in the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and her relations with the neighbouring State became far from cordial. At this time it was not known in Belgrade that King Ferdinand had declined certain Austrian proposals which aimed at the complete subversion of Servian independence.

GENESIS OF THE SLAV AGREEMENT.

Such was the state of affairs when the energetic Russian Minister at Belgrade, M. Hartwig, arrived in that capital in October, 1909. M. Hartwig lost no time in endeavouring to bring about a rapprochemet between the three Slav States of the Peninsula, and the idea was discussed between M. Isvolsky and M. Miloyanovich, the Servian Prime Minister, when the latter accompanied King Peter on a visit to St. Petersburg in March, 1910. In the spring of 1911, after the formation of M. Gueshoff's Ministry at Sofia, some friendly conversations took place between Servian and Bulgarian diplomatists, but no definite suggestion was made till the outbreak of the Turko-Italian War, at the end of September, when M. Milovanovich proposed a Serbo-Bulgarian entente with a view to assuring the interests of the two States. M. Gueshoff was at the time absent in Western Europe, but on his way back to Sofia, on October 11, he met M. Milovanovich, who joined him in the train, and the two statesmen travelled together to Lapovo, near Nish. No definite scheme was propounded during their conversation, but it was agreed to set negotiations on foot, and the meeting may therefore be regarded as the starting-point of the Serbo-Bulgarian alliance.

Shortly afterwards M. Spalaikovich, the Servian Minister at Sofia, received instructions to initiate formal negotiations. The approval of Russia was already assured, but the diplomatic world in general knew nothing of what was passing; at Sofia two only of M. Gueshoff's colleagues, Dr. Daneff and M. Theodoroff, were in the secret, at Belgrade M. Pashitch was M. Milovanovich's only confidant. Early in the new year, King Ferdinad's *annee enigmatique*, the presence of the heirs-apparent of all the Balkan States at Sofia, on the occasion of Prince Boris's coming of age, seemed to foreshadow the great event; but of all the illustrious guests then assembled the Grand Duc Andrew Vladimirovitch alone knew of the negotiations. Some days previously the writer had a long conversation at Belgrade with M. Milovanovich, who, though heart and soul with the idea of a Balkan alliance, seemed to dread the prospect of a rupture with Turkey, which would involve the commercial isolation of Servia. Unhappily this distinguished statesman did not like to witness the triumph of the Balkan cause, to which he had rendered inestimable services.

TERRITORIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Serbo-Bulgarian negotiations came to an end on March 13, 1912, with the signature of a treaty of alliance. The treaty in its general lines resembled the compact with Greece already described. The alliance was declared to be of a purely defensive character, the two Powers agreeing to abstain from all aggression against Turkey while aiding each other to obtain for the respective nationalities in the Ottoman Empire the political and constitutional rights to which they were entitled. A ...iar feature in the treaty, as ...ed with the sister document, ... series of territorial arrange... ...vided for in case of a suc... ...ue to the conflict with ...ese arrangements were, ...pted at the instance of ... who, in view of the ...strength of Bulgaria, ... to Servia her due ...ment of the con... ...n attempt was ... harmonize the ...ition with the ... Macedonian ...ry north of ...ervia and ...as attri... ...region ...range ...aria. ...ld ...a

were of opinion that a Serbo-Bulgarian union would realise the threefold purpose of preservation of the Slav race in the Balkans, independence towards the Germans, and the safeguarding the Balkan democracy. But they were in a great measure deceived as to the strength of Austria, who has now proved herself strong enough to keep Servia from the Adriatic and out of Albania. As matters stand, Servia's non-success in the Albanian question makes her convention with Bulgaria still more harmful than at first, and public opininon in Servia is growing against it. The policy of the Conservatives and Nationalists in Servia, on the other hand, starts, not from the point of view of the conflict of races, but from the point of view of the conflict of nationalities. Servia has not yet attained her national aims. To neglect the national principle to organise the confiict between the Slavs of the Balkans and the Germans would be for the Servian nationality to run very serious risks. In fact, a political union between Servia and Bulgaria would not only change the Servia into a Serbo-Bulgarian nationality, but such a union would result in the total loss of the Servian nationality. Servia would then be no longer so free as she is when independent, and, moreover, the superiority in numbers of the Bulgarians would make absorption of the Servians comparatively easy.

WHAT SERVIA SHOULD DO.

It is now the duty of the Allies to separate from what was common to all of them—namely, the liberation of the Christians from Turkish rule—for what belongs particularly to each. Servia's interests consist in safeguarding the ethnographic individuality of the Servian people and uniting them in one State, so that Servia may show all her vitality and power, play her own part in the world, and create a place for herself among the nations. From the purely Servian point of view, the anti-Radicals would not hesitate to seek support from Austria, should the defence of Servia's particular interests require it. The danger of the German Drang nach Osten, if the possibility of territorial expansion in the Balkans is what is understood by it, exists only in the imagination. Speaking from the ethnographic point of view, one might sooner speak of a slav Drang nach Westen. This danger of a German Drang nach Osten being a peril for the Slavs of the Balkans is suggested by the Russians, for it is to the interest of Russia for the Slavs of the Balkans to unite against the Germans. In the present state of international relations, no State can remain quite independent. For Servia the choice lies between being dependent to a certain degree on the Germans and existing as Servians, or being quite independent of the Germans but ceasing to exist as Servians. The policy towards Austria to which Russia is inciting the Servians is of a nature which might provoke an attack on the part of Austria, and it is not at all certain that Russia would come to the aid of Servia

As to Bulgaria, she has no scruples; directs Servian aspirations against Austria, and at the same time maintains intimate friendly relations with Austria, and even, it is said, a political *entente*. Present events are at last beginning to open the eyes of the Servian Radicals; and perhaps the Servians will yet adopt the same Servian idea, an idea, which by *ententes* and combinations with the State where there are already more than four millions of Servia's compatriots, is bound to end in the realisation of the national ideal—in other words, in the formation of a Greater Servia, serving the cause of peace and civilisation under the *regime* best adapted to these ends.

GERMAN DEFENCE.

BILL FINALLY PASSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, June 30.

The Reichstag has finally passed the Defence Bill, agreeing to the establishment of six new cavalry regiments three of which the Committee had previously struck out.

The Reichstag adopted the Opposition proposal which introduces in the military code the principle of extenuating circumstances and provides that sentence of imprisonment shall be passed ... such cases instead of penal servi... ...e.

... socialist amendment deman...ling ...xation of Federal Princes was ... by 195 to 169. Thereupon ...on bills were passed.

... MORABLE SESSION.

...tag yesterday was pro... ...November 20th., after ...Dr. von Bethmann... ...a tribute to the ...mplishing a great ...ost memorable ... safeguarding ...onour.

...ESS.

...INAL

OPIUM CRISIS.

CHINA'S PROPOSAL DECLINED BY BRITAIN.

ACCUMULATIONS TO BE SENT BACK

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 1.

A message to the "Times" from Peking states that China recently proposed to Great Britain that the chests of opium which have accumulated in the Chinese ports should be reshipped to India or to non-Chinese ports in the Far East, China paying the freight.

Great Britain has now declined to accede to the request.

General Chang has advised Yuan-shi-khai to transfer the opium negotiations to London.

The Lower House has passed the third reading of the Bill authorising Government to approach the British Minister in Peking with a request that the Opium Treaty be abrogated, the importation of opium into China stopped and the accumulations of Indian opium in Chinese ports shipped back.

NEW NAVAL AIRSHIP.

LAUNCHED AT FARNBOROUGH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 30.

The new naval Parseval airship was successfully launched at Farnborough to-day.

LONDON, July 1.

The Parseval airship, piloted by Germans, made a fine flight yesterday, encircleing the Houses of Parliament and then returning to Farnborough, where the Admiralty took it over.

RUSSIAN PRESS LAW.

POSTPONED OWING TO MINISTERS' OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.

The reactionary Press law has been postponed owing to the opposition of certain Ministers.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The following changes have taken place in the Survey of India:—

Colonel Bythell has been granted an extension of furlough for three months.

Major Ryder, officiating Superintendent, Eastern Circle, will make an extensive inspection tour in Burma early this month, returning to Shillong at the end of June.

Major Coldstream, Superintendent, Map Publication, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 4th July. Captain Tandy will officiate.

Captain Mcharg, on return from military duty, has taken over charge of No. 1 Party.

Captain Hunter has been granted extraordinary leave of one month. Captain Thomson will hold charge of No. 1 Drawing Office, Calcutta, during the period that Captain Tandy will officiate as Superintendent, Map Publication.

Lieut. Wahab has been posted to Southern Circle, on return from three months' leave.

It is notified that the fair mapping and computations of the Mishmi and Abor Exploration Survey Detachments will be done in Shillong and those of North Burma Exploration Survey Detachment in Maymyo during the current recess season.

NEW DELHI UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

HIS MAJESTY TAKING A KEEN INTEREST.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 1.

The Hon Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, has returned from Simla after a brief stay during which he discussed with the Government questions about the buildings of the new Capital. Both Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker have made considerable progress with the designs of Government House and the Secretariat and these will be ready shortly. These architects are in constant communication with the Viceroy. His Majesty is also taking a keen interest in the designs of Government House and the public buildings of the new Capital. It is understood that orders for building operations have been received and no time will now be lost in taking up the works in hand. The Chief Commissioner, while at Simla, discussed the question of house accommodation for high officials during ensuing season and it is quite possible that there will be several changes. Members of the Viceroys Executive Council, two of whom stayed in the house last cold weather, will be provided with official residences.

BARISAL TRIAL.

GRAPHIC STORY OF DACOITY.

MASKED MEN WITH KNIVES AND TORCHES.

ALLEGED PLOT TO SHOOT APPROVERS.

ACCUSED IN SOLITARY CELLS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 1.

Mr. Nelson, Additional Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the trial of the Barisal Conspiracy Case to-day at 10-30 a.m. Before the proceedings began, Mr. Gupta drew the attention of the court to an omission in the deposition of Adyait Saha who was examined yesterday. Counsel submitted that witness had said that what he (witness) had stated before Mr. Latif was true. There was some discussion and Counsel would recall the witness.

Kaliprasanna Pal, Tahsildar of Phahladsaha, in whose house the dacoity had been committed at Birangal, on being examined said:—I slept with Prahlad Saha's son in the verandah when the dacoits came in. I saw the dacoits armed with long knives. They had their faces covered over and they carried bottles and torches. I saw the dacoits in Prahlad's hut outside in the compound and on the pathway. Finding no way to escape, I hid myself behind the curtain and ducked in between the bedstead and the tin wall. It occurred to me then that the son of the master was on the bed. I drew him near to me and both of us got beneath the bedstead. I peeped through an opening in the wall and saw four or five men in the yard, one with a gun in hand. Two chowkidars had come but took to their heels. The dacoits shouted to the chowkidars, "Chowkidars or Magistrates! go away, you have nothing to do here to-day, come to-morrow if you like." The chowkidars and villagers raised an alarm and the dacoits made off with the spoil as soon as a whistle was sounded. We found several masks, chisel, iron bars, a hammer and a bottle which were made over to the Sub-Inspector of Police. About twenty days before the occurrence, I saw two young men in the verandah of Prahlad's hut and saw Makhan preparing tobacco for them. They said that one of them belonged to the Roy family and the other to the Chaudhury family of Kushangal and came to that place to buy a goat. They also stated that they came to Prahlad's to see the nice doors of the house and for a smoke. They then went away.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST APPROVERS.

The defence pleader filed a petition sometime ago before Mr. Nelson, the trying Magistrate, praying for an enquiry into the allegation made by six of the accused, that they had been placed in solitary cells for identification. The application was sent to the Superintendent of the jail for report. The latter reported that the six accused had been removed to the cells by the order of the District Magistrate. Mr. Nelson, at the suggestion of the Crown Counsel, forwarded the original petition with the report of the Jail Superintendent to the District Magistrate, Mr. Strong. The latter has sent a communication to Mr. Nelson giving his reasons for asking the Jail Superintendent to remove the six accused to separate cells. Among other things Mr. Strong says:— "The six accused Norendra Mohan Sen, Norendra Nath Sen, Kabiraj Jatin Roy, Romesh Acharjee, Munindra Bhushan Roy, and Hemendra Nath Mukhuty, have been placed in solitary cells in consultation with Mr. Webb, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in order that they may not conspire against the lives of the approvers Rajani and Girindra. It appears that certain signs to shoot Rajani were alleged to have been made to Rajani by certain accused. As these six persons are the ringleaders of the gang it has been thought advisable to segregate them by placing them in solitary cells. It cannot be said that their being placed in solitary cells means that they have been kept in solitary confinement, as they are brought out for their meals which they take together with the other accused and are allowed to have a stroll in the afternoon for the purpose of physical exercise. Rather they are more comfortable here than the other accused persons as they have been placed in commodious cells. I do not think they have been refused books. The accused persons are under a misapprehension that they were placed in solitary cells for the purpose of facilitating identification. They could not be placed in solitary cells earlier as there were not sufficient guards at that time until the arrival of the guards from Dacca. Moreover, as the rules allow prisoners charged with such grave offences as this to be kept in solitary cells."

HOME RULE BILL.

PASSES THROUGH COMMITTEE.

LOUD OPPOSITION PROTEST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 1.

The Home Rule Bill last night passed automatically through the Committee Stage without discussion, under the terms of last week's resolution. The opposition protested loudly and challenged a division, the figures being 270 for, and 143 against.

SUIT BY RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

ASSESSMENT OF TRAM POWER STATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 1.

An important point referred by the Small Cause Court, the decision of which is awaited with interest, was today argued before the Bench of the Chief Court composed of the officiating Chief Justice and Justice Young in the matter of the Rangoon Electric Tramway and Supply Co., Ltd., *v.* the Rangoon Municipality.

The power station of the petitioners was assessed to Municipal taxation by the Assessor for the current year at Rs. 6,000. The Tramway Company objected to the assessment and the President after hearing the objections confirmed the Assessor's assessment.

The objections were that the term buildings in Section 46 (1) (*a*), Burma Municiapl Act, could not be held to include machinery and certain land held by the Company but not made use of for the power station, and it should therefore be eliminated when calculating the capitalised value of land and buildings for assessment purposes.

The Small Cause Court was appealed to and it considered that the appeal of the Tramway Company should be allowed as in its opinion machinery as such is not liable to taxation under the Act, and all that could be covered by the word "buildings" was that which could not be removed by the tenant. If however, machinery was a fixture it was taxable under the head of buildings, if not, then it would not be taxable under that head.

His Honour thought that the case involved a very important point and referred it to the Chief Court on the following two questions: (1) whether the machinery placed for use in a building is liable as such to taxation under Section 46 (1) (*a*) of Municipal Act, (2) if not, what is the principle to be applied to in determining as to when (if at all) it is liable to taxation under that provision.

Mr. Giles, counsel for the Electric Tramway Co., in the course of his lengthy argument to-day contended that machinery was not included in the term "building" for purposes of assessment in the Presidency towns. In India the provision in assessing buildings for the value of machinery was excluded, and there was no provision for taxing under the present Burma Municipal Act. The most that the Municipal Committee could claim to tax were the buildings themselves. If their Honours should take the contrary view to his contention that there were two possible ways of construing the Act and that it might be construed in such a way that buildings included machinery, but did not affect the structural part incoroprated in the buildings, then counsel asked the Court to adopt that construction which imposed less burden upon the Committee, for the reason that it was a recognized legal principle that acts which imposed penalties and obligations, such as taxes, must be construed strictly in favour of the subject.

Mr. MacDonnell, on behalf of the Municipality who supported the Municipal Assessor's assessment, said that this was a very important matter involving many lakhs of revenue to his clients. Counsel's sole contention was not that the machinery was taxable but that in assessing buildings machinery was to be taken into consideration in ascertaining by what amount the building and land have been enhanced in value by the presence of the machinery. That was the whole point on which all English cases had turned. In the present case, there were heavy machinery fitted into brick buildings in such a way that they were intended to be permanent appendages to the building in which it was placed. The buildings were built for the purpose of housing that machinery, and could not be used for purposes of a theatre, club or any other purpose whatever. Counsel for the petitioners' machinery was a part of the building and should be taken into account in assessing the value.

Mr. Gi... reserved.

NORTH SEA MANOEUVRES.

346 SHIPS TO ASSEMBLE.

TO TEST POSSIBILITY OF RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Altogether 346 ships including 45 battleships, will assemble for the forthcoming manoeuvres in the North Sea and the English Channel. Attempts will be made to convoy transports and land large bodies of troops with a view to testing the possibility of raids. Vice-Admiral Sir George Callaghan will command the British vessels and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe the "Enemy."

LANDSLIPS IN DARJEELING.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DARJEELING, July 1.

There was a break in the rain on Sunday after a downpour lasting about 48 hours, but it began again on Monday afternoon. There are innumerable minor landslips, but so far no serious damage has been done. There are, however, cracks in the ground about the headquarters of the N. B. M. Rifles, which, should the rains continue, may result in its being carried down the *khud*. The frontage of the hospital in Lebong is also in rather a precarious condition and should a slip occur several huts belonging to Indians would be overwhelmed. Every precaution is being taken in both these cases. There were three slips on the line on Sunday: one about seven miles below Kurseong; another six miles out of Ghoom, and a third just this side of Ghoom. The line was eventually cleared and the mail train arrived at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The mail train arrived on Monday at 2-30 p.m., but the ground near Ghoom where the third slip recorded has now gone again. It is being repaired with all possible speed and should present no difficulty for trains.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

STEADY FALL IN PRICES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 1.

There was again a fall in prices at the opium sale to-day, the total proceeds of 575 chests being Rs. 12,13,625 against Rs. 14,29,450 last month. Prices have been falling steadily for some time now and the proceeds of the May sale were nearly three lakhs less than April, so that in two months the total receipts show a decline of five lakhs. The general average price per chest to-day was Rs. 2,110 or Rs. 376 less than at the sale a month ago.

DELHI COLLEGE OF INDI... MEDICINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRE...

LAH...

The project of an... Unani Tibbi college a... progress. Subscript... and a monthly gr... the Maharaja of... from Mr. Justi... are announced...

COMPU...

SWEEPER'S STRIKE.

MUNICIPAL CONCESSIONS.

SERIOUS SITUATION AVERTED.

Yesterday morning the strike of Municipal sweepers assumed more serious proportion as the whole of the 2,800 men and women employed by the Municipality came out and refused to attend to their morning work. Early in the day about 400 of the strikers congregated on the Maidan and as the forenoon passed these numbers were augmented continually. In the morning some of the female employees whose duties take them to the bungalows in the Fort attempted to leave their chawl at Stone Bunder to proceed to work, which they value on account of the extra money they make in "bucksheesh," but they were quickly followed and made to return by the menfolk.

Early in the day the Municipal Health authorities, realising the seriousness of the situation, told the strikers to return to morning work, and gave them the option of doing afternoon work or not. This afternoon work is the point of disagreement which has caused the strike. The average monthly pay is Rs. 11-8 and for afternoon work, the sweepers are offered Re. 1 extra per mensem. This extra rupee they say is not enough, as they can earn from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 extra each month by doing work independent of the Municipality at such places as the Docks.

TWELVE MEN INTERVIEWED.

The twelve men already charged were waiting yesterday outside the Municipal Offices with their summonses in their hands, and it was chiefly to wait for the result of the case that the crowd had collected. At about 1-30 p. m. the twelve men were once again interviewed by Dr. Turn... and his assistants who told them ... if the strikers returned to wo... Municipal authorities would ... for them as far as possible ... This the twelve communic... excited crowd who had ... the edge of the roadsi... the Municipal Bui... much shouting, th... signs of dispersi... this they retu... the reluctant ... the Munici... who did ... thankless ... made ... cer ... ter ... n...

CASE AGAINST RING LEADERS.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

The strikers did not go to work in the afternoon and they waited for the case against twelve of their colleagues to be resumed before the Magistrate.

The case against the accused had been adjourned till yesterday on their undertaking to return to work and exert their influence with others.

At 4 p.m. the twelve accused were again placed before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate.

The twelve accused are (1) Saya Bechar, (2) Mala Oga, (3) Jina Malu (4) Maiya Lakha, (5) Kurson Desa, (6) Mulu Khima, (7) Jiva Luxman, (8) Uka Hisa, (9) Matru Bata, (10) Vishram Vana, (11), Shiva Keshav and (12) Janu Jetha, and are charged under Section 3 of the Bombay Act V. of 1890 with having without permission and without notice withdrawn and absented themselves from the duties of their office.

Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipality; while Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused were separately tried ... and the case against the first accu... was taken up.

Mr. Crawford, said he would ... withdraw the prosecution. He... ever, would not persecute th... ed and would not ask for ... plary sentence. The acc... be fined.

The accused pleaded ... stating he had gon... Monday morning an... work in the afterno... by Inspector Th... work. Inspector ... wait till this c...

HEALTH OF...

Dr. J. A. ... cer, examin... the accus... Office o... to the ... told t... afte... Th... h...

LABOU...

NEED ...

SI...

of this class of people, on the mission of social work, we have made inquiries about their economic condition, and we have been informed by the most trustworthy people among them that before a sweeper is employed in Municipal service he has to pay a toll which they call "Dustoori" to the Mukadams and their immediate superiors. The amount of this "Dustoori" is sometimes as high as Rs. 100 exacted from a sweeper, and in most of the cases the amount has to be borrowed of Marwaris on ruinous terms. We have come across cases of persons who have been paying for years together a substant... part of their monthly income as ... terest on the debt contracted t... the "Dustoori," and it has ... found almost helpless to att... save them from economic ... spite of the fact that ... family consisting of a ... wife earns about Rs. 2... The evil is a very e... and its existence wil... after even a slight... condition of thi... trodden class of ... be improved t... with a firm ... their pay b... not help t... them of ... "Dustoo...

If o... peopl... will ... pr... C...

it did not occur to him then. Witness had informed the accused about the same time that he had altered the documents. The information was conveyed to the accused by a letter as the accused was not in Bombay.

Pranjiwandass Ramdass, a clerk in Messrs. Ramal and Co., produced the report made by his firm on the ... of the tiles in question.

... survey ... pthare, an appraiser in the ... V. J. K... ams, produced the origi... bombay Cus... and said he had ap... bill of entr... ed the goods mentioned therein. ... the sample ... piece forwarded to ... found the ... value on the in... ... the marked ... responded wi... is filled in ... e document w... by the clearin... agent. ... by the venetion clo... ... itness said the me... erk. ... by the customs c... ... ritten by the cle... ness certified it to ... sample forward... went by the ... by the invoice ... value corres... price, the ... the prose... ... the ... cor... ...al

... petitioner had filed a ... suit in th... Court of the 1st Class Sub-... Judge at B... Igaum for partition of his ... re in the family pro... one fourth sha... st Class Sub-Judge ... perty. The Fir... claring the peti... passed a decree de... fourth share in ... tioner entitled to one ... the property. Against that decree, the opponents appealed to the High Court. That pending that ap... peal the ...etitioner had made an aplicati... that ... appointment of a receiver. ... ication was decided in the peti... 's favour by Mr. Justice Batche... Mr. Justice Davar; and Mr. ... was appointed a receiver, ... not accept the appointment. ... the appeal filed in the ... as decided against the ... High Court held the ... and reversed the ... Court and dismissed ... with costs. The ... leave to appeal ... d his applica... e petitioner ... applied for ... r epnding ... he Privy ... atappa, ... family ... nents ... ay ... r

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

A PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

SHIVLINGAPPA *v.* REVAPPA.

This was an application made by Shivlingappa under Order 45 Rule 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, praying that pending the decision of the appeal to the Privy Council, a receiver may be appointed for making an inventory and a valuation of the whole property in the possession of the opponents, and that the property should be given in the charge of the receiver.

The facts of this case were these:—

The present petitioner had filed a suit in the Belgaum for partition of his one fourth share in the family property. The First Class Sub-Judge passed a decree declaring the petitioner entitled to one fourth share in the property. Against that decree, the opponents appealed to the High Court. That pending that appeal the petitioner had made an aplication that a receiver be appointed. The application was decided in the petitioner's favour by Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Justice Davar; and Mr. ... was appointed a receiver, ... not accept the appointment. ... the appeal filed in the ... as decided against the ... High Court held the ... and reversed the ... Court and dismissed ... with costs. The ... leave to appeal ... d his applica... e petitioner ... applied for ... r epnding ... he Privy ... atappa, ... family ... nents ... ay ... r

SEQUEL TO AN AUCTION.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

LOUISE JOSE PINTO *v.* ANNA DOMINGO MIRANDA AND ANOTHER.

This was a short cause which was transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff in this case was the ...tion purchaser of certain immove... property situate at Dadar, from ...ortgagee, who in exercise of his ...under the mortgage deed sold ...gaged property to him (i.e. ...n February, 1913. ...dants, (a mother and her ... mortgagors of this pro... laintiff being the pur... a suit for ejectment ...dants who were still ...

...d filed their writ... ...bmitted therein ...on was collusive ... Davar applied ...uit should be ...se list. ...t to the ...he long ...t costs ...ritten ...uit ...se

take a release for it, and separate him from the family.

SON PAID HIS SHARE.

He sent for the boy and told him that he had better leave the family after taking his share. He said that he would take his share and go to England with one Mr. Abdul Satar, who was his second cousin and who was then about to leave for England. He explained to the boy what capital he had and told him that his share would be nearly Rs. 15,000. He had five sons and one daughter. His son had employed Mr. Madon, to safeguard his interests. Mr. Dinsha was there when he paid his son Rs. 15,000. So far as he was concerned there was no truth in the suggestion that it was a collusive or fraudulent transfer.

In his cross-examination by Mr. J. D. Davar, the witness said that he took his son to Mr. Madon of Messrs. Matubhai Jametram and Madon. He took his son to Mr. Madon with a view to get the release prepared. Mr. Madon was not his general solicitor. He did sometimes go to Mr. Madon for legal work. He guaranteed Mr. Madon's costs. He did not know whether Mr. Madon was paid or not. He sent his son to Mr. Madon a day before the release. He used to see Mr. Madon on the race course at Poona and also at his place of residence. Next day Mr. Madon came to Messrs. Payne's office.

The release was executed before lunch-time. The boy was already in the office when he went there. Mr. Madon took Rs. 15,000 to his office and his son went with Mr. Madon. Then his son told him that Mr. Madon had deducted the amount of his bill of costs and had paid him the balance. Cross-examination was not finished when the court rose for the day.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Messrs. Pherozsha, Unvala & Papa.

Solicitors for defendants 2—7:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

DEATHS CAUSED BY RASH DRIVING.

KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIAS.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner concluded yesterday the adjourned enquiry regarding the circumstances of the death of Eda Gul (30), a Pathan, who was knocked down by a victoria driven by one Alibhoy Sultanbhoy on the Bellasis Road on last Friday and died shortly. The circumstances under which the death was caused, have already been reported.

Some further evidence was recorded yesterday and the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by his being knocked down by the horse of a public conveyance.

Alibhoy Sultanbhoy was subsequently charged with negligent driving before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, who discharged the accused, holding that he was not responsible for the incident.

ANOTHER CASE.

One Cooverji Ratna (60) a Hindu, residing with his nephew at Falkland Road, went out on Monday night at about 10 p.m. to purchase some hides. While he was walking along the road hack victoria No. 461, driven by one Rama Abaji, came up, and the deceased who was crossing the road, was knocked down by the head of the horse, two of the wheels passed over him and he died in a few minutes.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body of the deceased at the Morgue. A boy who was an eye, witness of the incident, deposed that the victoria was being driven very fast and the driver drove on even after knocking down the man, but was chased and arrested. The gharry was on the proper side of the road, but he heard no shouting and the driver appeared to be drunk and driving carelessly. The driver's whip was found broken at its top.

Similar evidence was given by two more witnesses.

Rama Abaji, the driver of the gharry, made a statement in the course of which he said the deceased ... not paid any attention to his ... had ... A motor car was coming ... shouting ... opposite direction when the ... from the ... s knocked down by the ... deceased wa... victoria. He could not ... shaft of his ... before the horse took ... stop his vehicle ... him some distance.

The verdict of the ... was caused by ... death of Cooverji Ratna ... him by his ... the injuries received by ... un over by ... being knocked down and ... ing his ... a Rama Abaji who was driv... victoria in a negligent manner.

HINDU WIFE'S SUICIDE.

Kashiram Succaram, a Hindu, living at Parel took a second wife, a girl of about fifteen, about three months ago, in the lifetime of his first wife, Laxmibai (35). The latter took this to heart and was found yesterday morning lying unconscious in her room suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. She was at once removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died in a couple of hours.

STABBED TO DEATH.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

... enquiry touching the death of ...u Vithu (30), a mill-hand, who ...ged to have been stabbed to ... one Benjamin Solomon on ...ltimo at De Lisle road, was ...esterday by Mr. G. F. ...roner.

...ng evidence, said that ...hree others came into ... on the day in ques... husband out and ...itness had some ... with a woman ... recorded to ...mitting the ...ing away ...top him. ...him in ... down. ...d to ...hem ...ier

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. 2: Y. M. C. A. 0.

There was quite a good attendance on the Cooperage yesterday when the Y. M. C. A. put up a very good fight against the R. G. A. Despite the fact that a substantial margin separated them from the Sherwood Foresters, the Association shewed up promisingly last week and the two goals against them in the game under discussion was slightly flattering to the team from Colaba. The latter were undoubtedly superior, but had the civilians been able to take advantage of some of the opportunities that came their way they might very reasonably have secured a draw. The first half saw both goals scored, but the second was the more full of incident, and the fact that the ball was continually travelling from end to end shews that the play was far from one-sided.

What the Y. M. C. A. need is more practice together as, though they broke away well, the forwards did not work as well together as the opposition. Greeve and Woollen in the first half brought off some nice moves, but the latter is better known as a half. They were members of the Government Telegraph team when they ran up in the League of 1906, and when going out to right wing Greene shewed that he can still sprint. The halves worried well and in defence Dare was conspicuous with his cool play, Doctor was as resourceful as ever in goal.

The Artillery forwards combined well, Kerridge and Hart in particular, but there was too much delay near goal and tricking instead of shooting. McDermott seemed the best of a good half line, but his wing man was too often off-side. Quinn has always been sound in goal and the backs kick well, if a trifle slow. Play warmed up well as the game progressed and one was left with the impression that the Y. M. C. A. will improve as they begin to understand one another better.

In the opening stages, play was very even, the Y. M. C. A. coming up well but appearing nervous when close up. The R. G. A. were twice pulled up for off-side when dangerous, Cowell netting as the whistle went. Doctor was twice called upon to save, and did so smartly, Curtis then centreing well for the others, but the ball bounced awkwardly for Woollen and Quinn cleared. The Artillery changing the venue, Harte shot just to the left, but the next moment the ball came in from Cowell and Kerridge had no difficulty in netting.

A dangerous free in the Y. M. C. A. twenty-five was cleared and Greeve getting on rushed down Roach's kick. Woollen took charge in an easy position but miss-kicked and as he was following up for another D'Souza cut in when palpably off-side. D'Souza next put in a good run, which Roach stopped well and Cooper gave Kerridge a great chance, of which he did not take advantage, at the other end, as Doctor charged his kick down. A moment later a capital centre came in from the left and O'Keefe put in easily the Artillery's second goal. Half-time arrived with the score:

R. G. A. ..... 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

Soon after resuming the R.G.A. were aggressors and Thompson at half lobbed the ball to Kerridge. The latter rushed it to the goal mouth, but there Doctor cleverly snatched it aside and kicked away. From this the forwards were bringing off a nice move, and were rather unlucky to be ruled off-side. The R.G.A. coming back, Hart shot poorly and before he could get on again Dare cleared. A free for hands against them saw Brooks lob well with an over-head kick, Quinn fisting out in the nick of time with Woollen charging. Woollen getting possession gave Brooks a chance, and he only missed the goal by inches to the left. A pretty R.G.A. move followed, Kerridge giving to Cooper was sent in to O'Keefe, but he shot wide. Again they were close, Kerridge passing to Cooper, who returned to him, but he headed over as he was pulled up for off-side. Dare and Mathalone defended well and Quinn was tested, D'Souza returning to find those on the left off-side. At the other goal, Kerridge lost a chance and after Cowell had centred from a doubtful position Doctor saved well from Hart Greene on the Y.M.C.A. right now put in some good work, centreing well twice, from the second of which Woollen should have scored, but headed over. A corner did them no good and they were sent back for Doctor to twice save smartly from Kerridge, who uses his head well, but is inclined to rush right through instead of shooting. A bad miss-kick by Mathalone placed the Y.M.C.A. in a very dangerous position, but Dare was very cool and dispossessed O'Keefe smartly just on time Doctor again brought off a fine save, Cooper nearly charging in a lobbed shot. The final whistle went with the scores unchanged.

R.G.A. ..... 2 goals.
Y.M.C.A. ..... nil.

Teams:—

R.G.A.—Quinn (goal); Roach and Weaver (backs); McDermott, Thompson and Jerram (halves); Cooper, O'Keefe, Kerridge, Hart and Cowell (forwards).

Y.M.C.A.—Doctor (goal); Dare and Humphreys (back); Lamb, Mathalon and Dyce, (halves); D'Sou... Brooks, Greene, Woollen and Cu... (forwards).

Referee:—Mr. Barrett.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets vs. Sherwood F...
Referee:—Mr. Moir.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

FIRST MEETING PROGRAMME.

There was a meeting of the Mounted Sports Committee, yesterday evening at the Bombay Gymkhana. The first meeting will take place on the Marine Lines maidan, as usual, on the 16th July; weather permitting of course. An attractive programme of six events has been arranged, entries for which can be made on the ground except in the case of the Scurry. For this entries will not be accepted after the third event in order to give the handicappers time. Capt. W. D. S. Brownrigg and Mr. J. R. Webster are Joint Honorary Secretaries, and we may anticipate a very successful and intresting series of meetings every Wednesdy.

The following is the programme for the first day, with conditions for the various events.

Wednesday, July 16th.

1st Event.—Tent-Pegging, Individual. (Ponies).

2nd Event.—Ladies' Trotting Race.

3rd Event.—Individual Jumping. (Horses).

4th Event.—Musical Chairs.

5th Event.—Crawford Market Stakes.

6th Event.—Ecurry. (Horses and Ponies).

Distance Handicap.

Tent-Pegging.—Double pegs, marking for style and pace.

Ladies' Trotting Race.—Competitors whose horses break into a canter must turn their mounts round before continuing to trot.

Musical Chairs.—Chairs in number one less than the number of competitors are placed in a circle with band in the centre. On the band stopping, competitors must dismount and, holding their ponies, sit in the chairs. Competitors may only ride round the circle right handed.

Individual Jumping.—Any horse refusing any jump twice must leave the course.

Crawford Market Stakes.—Men carrying baskets and order lists will ride the course, including a fence; and, after handing horses to syces, will deliver baskets to partners. They will retain order lists and call out their orders to partners. The ladies will carry out the orders and return their loaded baskets to partners, who will return over the fence and course. First home with baskets correctly filled to win.

Scurry.—No entry will be received after the third event.

CRICKET.

The Mahomedan Cricket Club team which is to play a match with the Poona Gymkhana on the 3rd, instant will start for Poona with Mr. K. H. Contractor as its captain. The train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 11-20 to-night.

The team consists as follows:—K. H. Contractor (captain), Mirza Yoosuf Beg, S. A. Aziz, S. A. Mahomed, S. U. Patel, S. Papa, Shaik Giffar, Shaik Idroos, M. A. Attar, I. Y. Mandviwala, Shaik Ali.

Reserve:—M. A. Tyabji.
Umpire:—Shaik Hoosen.
Scores:—A. L. Curtay.

CRICKET AT POONA.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Played on Sunday on the Fergusson College grounds at Poona, the game resulted in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 143 runs. Scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

B. J. Pai, l-b-w b Parekh	4
M. V. Donde, b Mehendale	11
M. G. Bhate, c Bhusari, b Kale	5
G. V. Kelkar, c Deodhan, b Javadekar	11
S. C. Godbole, c and b Javadekar	6
K. M. Chiplunka, c Bhusari, b Joshi	22
V. C. Bhanu, c Bhopatkar, b Javadekar	0
P. H. Barve, c Bhopatkar, b Javadekar	0
B. V. Dharphale, b Javadekar	0
V. M. Chitrao, not out	7
D. M. Powar, c Bhusari, b Joshi.	2
V. D. Joshi, c and b Joshi	6
Extras	15
Total	89

S. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. R. Vinchurkar, c and b Chiphukar	13
S. M. Joshi, c Donde, b Bhate	34
B. S. Bhusari, c and b Chiplunkar	...
D. B. Deodhar, c and b Godbole	...
S. G. Mehendale, c and b Chiplunkar	...
K. K. Sahasrabuddhe, b Barve	...
L. B. Bhopatkan, c Bhate b J...	...
N. R. Bhide, c Barve, b Goo...	...
J. M. Pardeshi, not out	...
V. G. Kale, c Donde, b Chi...	...
B. V. Javadekar, b Bary...	...
S. N. Parekh, st. Kelkar	...
Extras	...
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THE FIRST POLO MATCH.

VICTORY OF AMERICA.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

The long-looked-for day of the great struggle broke fair and promising, with a northerly breeze inclined to veer to westwards. The sun soon made its rays felt, but the welcome breeze prevented the heat from becoming excessive.

The American polo authorities, wired the "Times'" special correspondent on June 10, had made every arrangement to provide for the great crowd which was certain to be drawn to Meadowbrook. The stands which had been erected and which accommodate nearly 20,000 people were profusely decorated with bunting, in which the Stars and Stripes were intermingled with the Union Jack, and it is probably safe to estimate the crowd on the ground as three times the number which the stands could hold. The arrangements appeared as perfect in every detail as human foresight could provide. It would be impossible to exaggerate the public interest in the struggle, as a proof of which I may quote the unprecedented scale of the telegraphic arrangements. People are pouring in from all parts of the United States to watch this Homeric struggle. One telegraph company had until yesterday made arrangements for 16 lines from the ground, but the urgency of the demand for news has made it necessary for them to double the number of wires.

THE GAME BY PERIODS.

First Period.—At 4-47 the umpire threw the ball down between the teams and out of the scrimmage Mr. Whitney hit the ball towards the British goal, only to see it driven back by Captain Lockett. From mid-field Mr. J. M. Waterbury made a long hit towards the British goal. Captain Lockett stopped it, and a sensational shot by Mr. Milburn went behind the English line. Captain Ritson's hit-out was wonderfully stopped by Mr. Whitney, but Captain Lockett hit clear and Captain Edwards centred magnificently under his pony. Mr. J. M. Waterbury returned the ball and Mr. L. Waterbury stole it and scored the first goal amid immense enthusiasm.

From the throw-in Captain Cheape got away from the ruck and dribbled, but was ridden off by Mr. Milburn. A run by Mr. J. M. Waterbury ended in the second goal for America.

From the third throw-in the ball went over the boards. Two runs by Captain Edwards were foiled by Mr. Milburn, and a centring shot by Captain Cheape was saved in front of goal also by Mr. Milburn. Out of play in front of the American goal the ball was hit clear and carried right up the ground to be saved brilliantly twice by Captain Lockett behind. With one minute to play a long hit-out by Captain Ritson came to Captain Cheape, who, however, missed the ball, and Mr. Milburn, obtaining possession, hit America's third goal with a sensational long shot.

No doubt throughout this period the dashing combination of the brothers Waterbury, coupled with the wonderful support of Mr. Milburn behind, completely outclassed the efforts of the British players.

The score at the end of the first period was:—America, 3 goals; England, 0.

Second Period.—Before the natur... enthusiasm of the spectators over ... sensational result of the first p... had spent itself the second peri... begun. As soon as the ball was ... in it was picked up by the A... and taken down the ground ... J. M. Waterbury had a sh... which went wide. After ... there was some play at t... ground, from which Mr ... worked the ball back ... ish line, where he r... Americans, still o... wards, again atta... behind. An at... tain Edwards ... brought the ... ground, and ... forwards ... take adv... got pos... for En... the g... done ... set...

hit the ball out of the ground over the side-boards. From the throw-in Captain Lockett made another long shot, which was against magnificently saved by Mr. Milburn. After some play in mid-field, with Captain Lockett feeding his forwards splendidly, the British team kept pressing the Americans. A long hit by Mr. J. M. Waterbury was hit back immediately by Captain Lockett and taken on by Mr. Whitney right across the side-boards from the centre of the ground.

Although by a brilliant run the Americans scored one goal in this period, the British team were pressing them throughout. This was shown by the fact that they had three fair shots at goal, which they infortunately missed. The back play of Captain Ritson and Captain Lockett was very sound and steady, but Mr. Milburn at back for America was a tower of strength during this period.

Score:—America, 4½ goals; England, 1 goal.

Fourth Period.—From the throw-in the ball was taken along the boards by Mr. J. M. Waterbury, but was beautifully returned by Captain Ritson. The whistle now sounded for a foul against England. From the next throw-in Captain Ritson collared the ball and drove it magnificently right in front of goal, but it was taken behind the back-line. From the hit-out Captain Edwards rode in to the goal, but failed to score, the ball being cleared by Mr. Whitney, to be returned beautifully by Captain Lockett. It was picked out again by Mr. Milburn and again forced back by Captain Lockett. Mr. Whitney missed it, and CaptainCheape sent it towards the goal but Mr. Whitney got round to it and his pony kicked it away. Captain Edwards hit it back-handed to Captain Cheape, but Mr. J. M. Waterbury got the ball, which was eventually worked down behind the British back-line.

From a scrimmage Mr. Lawrence Waterbury hit it forward, but Captain Ritson saved, unfortunately giving Mr. J. M. Waterbury a back-handed chance at goal, which he missed by a hair's breadth. The hit-out went out to the boards, where the ball was taken by Captain Edwards who sent it well away to American territory. It was returned, however, and eventually Mr. J. M. Waterbury scored a magnificent and sensational goal, hitting under his pony at an almost impossible angle. Thus ended the period. The Americans were penalized half a goal for a foul by Mr. Lawrence Waterbury.

This period was remarkable for ... brilliant fast play of the bro... Waterbury backed by Mr. Milb... genius at its best, and Mr. Wh... steady, purposeful feeding of ... wards. The combination of ... tors overpowered the B... wards, though there was n... desired in the British de... that our backs were so ... Waterbury combinati... able to get the ball ... forwards.

At this period o... teresting to note... behind the Am... times and beh... the America... the British ... the effect... forecast... by the ... rican... star... pe... c...

fall from his pony. After the throw-in the Americans had two shots, but missed, and, in spite of Captain Lockett's splendid efforts, they soon had another unsuccessful shot. After further mid-field play Captain Edwards and Captain Cheape worked the ball down the ground, but failed to score.

Score:—America, 5 goals; England, 3.

Seventh Period.—From a *melee* Mr. Milburn came through, and after a dribbling run, just missed a goal. From play in mid-field the Americans made another run and twice worked the ball behind the British line. After further play in the middle of the ground, during which the ball went backwards and forwards, Mr. Milburn made another flying run, but failed to score. From a throw-in Captain Lockett got the ball, but Mr. Waterbury snicked it out to his men, who took it down the ground. Then Captain Edwards made a fine run, but Mr. Milburn nipped in across him. Excitement was now running high, as each player was riding for his life. Captain Edwards made a wonderful run and missed the goal by three yards.

Score:—America, 4½ goals; England, 3 goals.

Eighth and Last Period.—Fifteen seconds for overtime had to be deducted from this period. The British were unable to get the ball very far away from their line, and during scrimmaging for possession Mr. Waterbury came off his pony and the game was stopped. The last period was being watched almost dead silence by the crowd, ... cept when any particularly bril... stroke was made, when shouts ... out, especially when the stroke ... an American player.

From the hit-out the ba... the boards, and from the t... Waterbury stole the ba... shots drove it through t... a scrimmage in 'm... Cheape worked the b... opponents' ground ... cleared. The ex... tense, with only ... play, that no ... wonderful ru... brought the ... ritory, but ... the last t... at the B... the Am... conte... to th...

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

Some readers who saw my remarks last week anent the making of bread at home, have asked me if I will give them full instructions about it as they are most anxious to try it themselves. I do so with the very greatest pleasure, as I feel sure that it is far more healthful, to know what you are eating. It is proverbial, even in England, that the conditions under which the "staff of life" is made is, in the majority of cases, insanitary in the extreme; if that can be so in England, where the preparation of foods is carried out under better circumstances and with some sort of official supervision, how infinitely more must it be here where at the best, the natives by no means see eye to eye with us in these matters, and they are left to carry on at their own sweet wills and in their own unspeakably filthy methods.

HOW TO MAKE BREAD AT HOME:

Yet, though anyone out here for only a short time must be aware of this, just because it will mean a bit of a struggle with the cook and some worry for a few days, they would rather eat the bread made in insanitary dens, and under horrible conditions, than take the little trouble required to establish the fact that you will have your bread made in the house. No matter what protestations your cook may make to the contrary there is an extremely small percentage of them who cannot make bread and make it well. What would be the use of them upcountry if they could not pray? The Goan is very lazy by nature and will do his best to prevent any innovation that may mean a little extra work for himself, but I should feel extremely mortified if I allowed myself to be bested by him or any other of the nations whom we are supposed to rule or to be the stronger character. As I said before, it requires a little quiet determination to let your cook see that you do not mean to be put off by anything he may say or do, and that if he will not carry out your wishes, you will continue changing till you get some one who *will*. he soon caves in when he is opposed by an absolutely determined front and it quickly becomes known amongst the clan so that now when I engage a new cook I seldom bother even to *ask* if he can make bread, but take it as much a matter of course as that he can cook potatoes. That you will have a fight and that several lots of flour will be spoiled is more than probable, but it must be met by quiet determination and an assurance that he must persist till it is right, when you will find that it is being suddenly made quite nicely and you will have little difficulty ever afterwards. I get my flour by the 50 lbs. bag from the Wallace Flour Mills in Tardeo and store it in a tin-lined box made for me at the cost of under Rs. 2 by a Borah in the packing case street leading out of Abdul Rehman Street, the end nearer to the Market. This and a rather large sized enamel basin, an old champagne bottle or two, a flat board, a bit of old blanket or flannel are all the paraphernalia needed for though I provided tins for baking the loaves in, I found that the cook preferred to use the small one pound size, empty, biscuit tins, so it is not worth while bothering to have the others made.

YEASTS.

There are various raisings for bread-making of which I will give you the recipes, though I find the one made with hops the most satisfactory on the whole; the cook *does* say sometimes in the Monsoons that it will not rise properly and asks for toddy to make the bread with. The hops are sold compressed in tins and one tin lasts a very long time and it seems a pity one has to buy such a large tin, but apparently there are no smaller ones sold. Take a small pinch of the hops and simmer them gently in half a seer of water for 1½ hours and when cool strain through a thick cloth. To this add a tablespoonful of sugar, preferably demerara, two of mashed postatoa and a small cupful of flour,and stir till quite smooth. Less than half fill the champagne bottle, with this which must be closely corked and the cork tied firmly down. The reason of a champagne bottle being required is that it is made to withstand great pressure from within and the cork can be tied down. Set the bottle in a corner of the cookroom away from the fire for 4 hours when it will be ready for making the bread. But before telling about that I will give the recipes for two other yeasts so that you can make your choice.

RICE YEAST.

Prepare a seer or two of "dhan" which is rice with the husk on, steep it in water for three days or till you see a tiny sprout appear; drain off the water, spread it on a clean cloth in the sun till it is perfectly dry, when store it in well corked, dry bottles. Take a heaped teaspoonful of the dhan pounded and shifted free of the husk, the same of ground rice and sugar with a breakfastcupful of warm milk and the same of warm water. Stir well and when cold place in the bottle and keep for 24 hours only.

BUTTER YEAST.

The next is made with batter, and this is the simplest of the three, but is not the made with batter, and this is the simplest of the three, but is not the best. Mix a cupful of flour with as much tepid water as will make it into a thick batter, set it in a basin large enough to give it space for rising and stand it well covered with a cloth in the cookroom for 24 hours. As the use of these different yeasts is not quite the same, I will give the procedure for the first, or Hop Yeast. We are not large bread eaters so that I find about two pounds of flour made into two loaves every other day keeps us well supplied, but it is probable, that your butler, who likes home made bread very much too, may say that it is not enough. The best way to get over that, is to see him cut the quantity required for each meal for one day and you can soon guage what amount is really required. This quantity I give is for two of us, but it is just as easy to make four loaves as two, so there need be no difficulties made about that.

HOP YEAST BREAD.

Take about 2lbs. of flour the day before the bread is to be made and place it in the basin, make a hole in the centre and after shaking up the yeast pour it into this hole; work the flour from the sides in gradually, with the hands with a little tepid water if necessary, till the sponge is softly pliable, and knead it well, adding salt to taste as you knead; it is ready when it seems to stick to the sides, yet comes away clean when it is pulled. Cover with a cloth and set it aside till early next morning when it can be divided into portions, put in the tins and baked. The cooks like to butter the tins, but it is not necessary, and they also dislike baking the bread till it is browned, until one insists on it. I keep mine in a large tin in the safe and it keeps for two days quite moist even in the hot weather.

BUTTER YEAST BREAD.

For the Rice Barm, you take half a pound of flour and a tablespoonful of sugar with the barm, mix all well together and let it stand covered for 8 or 10 hours, when you pour it into the flour and make a dough in the same way as in the previous receipt. For the Batter Barm, you mix that into the flour with the salt as in the other instance and set it to rise in a warm spot covered over, after kneading well for at least half an hour. Here is where the laziness of our Goan friend comes in, for he does not like the bother of kneading,and it is only by that the bread will rise properly; it is by kneading that the raising medium becomes thoroughly incorporated with the flour, as also a certain amount of air which completes the chemical action set up by the yeast. There are besides other ways of making bread without the yeast process, which make a very pleasant change with that.

PAISLEY FLOUR BREAD.

Paisley flour is a very good bread raiser and is simplicity itself to make; there are full directions given on the tin, but in the Monsoons, as it is really a good baking powder, it is apt to to lose its goodness on account of the damp; you should put it into a well stoppered bottle; these can now be bought of all sizes at a moderate cost at any of the China shops in Sheik Memon Street, which runs parallel to Abdul Rehman Street from the Market, till it turns off by the large Masjid.

GOOD BAKING POWDER.

Herewith I gave a most excellent recipe for baking powder, which I like better than either Paisley Flour or Yeatman's, though both are very good. Four ounces each of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid, five of finely sifted arrowroot, and 3 drachms of carbonate of ammonia. The latter is very volatile, so tht it is better to mix first the soda with the arrowroot, then the tartaric acid and last of all the ammonia, very rapidly, sifting all through muslin and putting it in a dry, well stoppered bottle. It is better to make it in this quantity often,for each time the bottle is opened the ammonia loses some of its strength, so it is more effectually made fresh. A couple of teaspoonful, added to two pounds of salted flour, quickly mixed into a stiff paste and put at once into the oven should make nice, light bread, but these baking powder breads do not keep well, they get so dry in the hot weather, so should be made fesh each day.

FANCY BREAD.

All sorts of little breads for breakfast can be made with either the sponge or the baking powder. For the sponge kind, sufficient should be taken from the prepared sponge, butter and an egg kneaded in to it, cut into three strips which should be made into a plait and baked in a quick oven. But the baking powder kinds are the more digestible, if the breads or rolls are to be eaten hot. With the addition of milk preferably sour, to mix the salted flour, most delicious breakfast rolls or plaits can be made.

CURRANT LOAVES.

A very good imitation of the old-fashioned currant loaves can be made by making an extra supply of the bread sponge now and again, and adding to a pound of it a tablespoonful each of butter and sugar, a pinch of mixed spice and some well washed and dried currants or Sultanas and baked as a loaf or a flat cake. A loaf is better if you want to cut it into buttered slices for tea, and a flat cake if you want to split it open, toast it and butter it like a teacake. I think if these are properly made you and your friends will find them a most pleasing change to the breakfast and tea table. and the cook, if he finds his efforts are appreciated by the Sahib, especially, and is praised, will be quite pleased to make further efforts. As I have before remarked, a good deal of the apathy of the cook is because he is never encouraged to use his intellect and skill, but if he is, there are very few cooks who are not fired with a little wholesome ambition to show that they really can do all sorts of nice things. Rolls just made with flour, salt a little baking powder, in the proportion of a teaspoonful to each pound of flour and a little milk for moistening are as nice as need be.

SOUR MILK SASED.

Also milk from the day previous should never be thrown away, but be used for scones and fancy bread making as it is far better for the purpose than sweet milk. I must give you this last recipe for Sally Luns, for they are indeed of the best and you will call down blessings on the good lady who gave them their name, what time you have a teaparty of bosom friends and you give them these as a treat.

SALLY LUNS.

Take a pound of the bread sponge, add to it a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in enough sour milk to make quite a soft dough, and a tablespoonful of sugar; knead this in well and then work in two eggs and a heaped tablespoonful of butter. It should be the consistency of thick batter, the sour milk being added till it is so. Butter and flour six muffin tins, pour in the batter in six as equal portions as may be, cover with the lids, set aside for an hour to let them rise and then bake them till cooked, but not browned; they should then be toasted and well buttered and I am sure you will say you seldom had anything nicer in the way of cookies, and your friends also.

SOOJEE BREAD.

A variety in the bread may be made by variety in the bread may be made by using equal parts of flour and semolina or soojee. It makes the bread rather damper, so is good for use in the hotter weather, and it is more nourishing. I have found that the little ones seem to like the soojee bread.

FROM A SANITARY POINT OF VIEW.

I think I have told you enough to show you what a very simple matter bread-making at home is, and how it lessens the chance of taking things that may may be very bad for the health,—who knows whether some of these quite inexplicable cases of enteric and gastric diseases might not be traced to some horror in the bread? It stands to reason you cannot have wholesome bread made under the conditions one knows of, let alone the fearful amount of adulteration that is practised by the most respectable firms; it is all part of the business. Personally, I think it is worth a good deal more trouble than any of you are likely to have, to make sure that the bread which you and your household consume is made of wholesome unadulterated material in wholesome and sanitary surroundings.

COST.

As to the cost, as far as I have been able to calculate, there is very little either one way or the other; if anything, it may be a little more costly, but then one has cakes and cookies extra, which make it very difficult to make any correct calculations. Some one told me, who lived in a large up-country station she found that the baker was a *leper*, which made her determined once and for all to have her bread made in the house, and she has never regretted it. Even supposing that the bread is made in a desirable way, you have only to watch the baker's man distributing the bread from the carts of a morning to give yourself a horrid sinking underneath your pinafore. "I could a portentous tale unfold" of all I have seen these many years, but will spare your feelings and leave it to a more or less vivid and knowledgeable imagination.

AMAZING STORY OF CREDULITY.

£3 "TO PERFORM AT COURT."

An astounding story of a girl's financial adventures, and of her receiving what pretended to be an offer to place her, for £3, on the list of musical composers entitled to "performe" at Court, was told in the mail week in Poole Bankruptcy Court during the examination of Mr. Bertie Way, master butcher, of Bournemouth, says a contemporary. He attributed his failure to "becoming liable to the extent of £500 for moneys advanced to my daughter."

Mr. Way said that his daughter Florence is now 24, and from 1905 to 1912 she had violin and singing lessons from Mr. Ernest Batten, a member of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. Last December he discovered that his daughter had been borrowing large sums from Mrs. Wheeler, a neighbour and it was alleged, handing them to Batten. Mrs. Wheeler said the sum was £1,500 but his daughter said the amount was £300 or £400. Finally an account for £826 was made out. Witness borrowed £100, and gave a promissory note for £400 in settlement of the claim. Batten would not admit he had had more than £60.

"Did you know your daughter had taken the artistic name of Mme. Costellio?" asked the Official Receiver.

"No," replied the debtor.

A remarkable document and letters were produced by Mr. H. Salt, representing the petitioning creditor (Mrs. Wheeler). The former was headed. "The Royal Amalgamated Musical American Society, America," and was addressed to "Miss Way, violinist and composer (professional Madame Costellio) from Mon. G. B. Meredith. Special Conney and Liberetto (telegram: 'Musicatus') purported to be a "syndical report" of "The Royal Amalgamated Grand Operatic and Sonatalcal Society, America."

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

It announced that "Madame Costellio" was a member of the syndicate, and entitled to "the exact sum of six and a quarter millions" as her share "two year after cessation." "Your rate," the document proceeded, "we wish to inform you, amounts to £140. Payments must be made at once."

In a letter signed "E. C. Brecknell, hon. sec., Royal Musical Syndicate" and addressed to Mrs. Golding (Golding having been Mrs. Wheeler's name before her recent marriage) it was said:—

Our American syndicate, with which Miss Way is associated (sic) with, will open without fail next November. All papers and receipts due to the composer I will send to you. The syndicate will not and cannot fail.

The nobility and gentry of London, and myself have large sums due to us from the same syndicate opening 1913.

A third letter signed A. E. and S. Royd, congratulated Miss Way on a recent composition, and said:—

The symphonic scoring is regarded as one of the most supreme masterpieces of musical art. We wish to assure you are the successful candidate and the prize of £300 will be presented to you next year.

The letter concluded with an offer to place the recipient "at the low rate of £ 3 on the Royal Court list of musical composers entitled to appear and perform at Court in your turn."

A cheap star, said to be a Star of Merit, was produced, and was stated to have been received by her from the American Syndicate.

Debtor said his daughter could not compose music.

The case was adjourned till July 4, when Batten is also to be examined in bankruptcy. It was said that Batten denies most of the statements made.

Suicide as a cure for hopeless love is a common expedient in Japan. "There are Japanese lovers," writes Mr. Hadland Davis, "who, owing to circumstances, are unable to marry; but they do not blame circumstance. They regard their misfortune as the result of an error in a previous existence, such as breaking their promise to wed, or because they were cruel to each other. Such lovers believe that if they bind themselves together with an under girdle and spring into a river or lake, they will become united in their next birth. This suicide of Japanese lovers is called 'joshi,' which means 'love-death' or 'passion-death.'

WOMEN AND ENFRANCHISEMENT.

"TRUTH" ON ITS PSYCHOLOGY.

The fate of Miss Davison should, says a writer in "Truth," cause the authorities to look a little more closely into the mental condition of some of the suffragettes. As a correspondent pointed out in a letter published in "Truth" a few weeks ago, a good many of these women are prima facie crazy, and ought not to be treated as ordinary criminals until their sanity has been medically certified. A great many more are in a mental condition which requires medical treatment in order to prevent them getting worse. The law at present, unfortunately, makes no provision for the compulsory treatment of mental cases except under certificate. This is a serious evil, as has been pointed by Dr. Bernard Hollander and other specialists, and the case of the suffragettes is a striking example of the need for an amendment of the law in this respect. Could not a clause or two for this purpose be added to the Mental Dificiency Bill?

Although these remarks are prompted by consideration for the women themselves, we ought not to overlook the bearing of this point upon the movement which is causing so much inconvenience and a certain amount of pecuniary loss to large numbers of innocent people. No doubt the majority of the "anarchettes" and "arsonettes" are only "mad north-north-west." But they are reduced to that condition by association with others who are mad due north. One fool makes many, and it is the same with lunatics. The certification and isolation of a few of the worst cases would have a great effect in stopping the spread of the disease.

"Yet "Truth" does not believe in the enfranchisement of women!" I find this exclamation in *Votes for women*, at the end of a reprint of two paragraphs from "Truth" in which magistrates have been gibbeted for monstrous leniency in dealing with brutal offences against women and children. The paragraphs clearly indicate that the fault of the magistrate was in not exercising the powers which the law gives him There is no fault to be found with the law though it happens to have been made by men elected as legislators by men.

Now, if it were said that such aberrations of magistrates are an argument for appointing women to administer the law, there might be some force in the argument, though personally I regard it as an argument for having the law administered by lawyers or other experts who understand it instead of by amateurs. But when it said, as my feminine contemporary says, that the faults of magistrates are "an instance of the low status of women in the eyes of the English law," and that the remedy is to give women votes, we seem to hear the babbling of a mind incapable of connecting cause and effect or drawing logical conclusions from the most simple premisses. It is because women so frequently think and talk in this peculiar way that "Truth" does not believe in their enfranchisements.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

SEVIGNE SOUP.
SUPREME OF CRAB.
BRINJALS EN CASSEROLE.
JELLIED TONGUE.
ALGERIAN SAVOURY.
SOUFFLE EDOUARD VII.

Chicken, as. 6. Crabs, as. 8. Tongue, as. 5. Brinjals, as. 3. Potatoes, as. 2. Eggs, as. 7. Vegetable, as. 3. Odds and Ends, as. 3. Total—Rs. 2 annas 3.

SEVIGNE SOUP.

Make a nice white stock from a chicken, keeping back most of the meat, which should be allowed to cook before removing it from the bird. Pound this to a paste and rub it through a sieve, add to it two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of milk, salt, pepper, and a drop or two of tobasco and onion juice, Set this to steam for 20 minutes in well buttered China moulds till set and then cut them into neat pieces and add to the clear stock when serving.

SUPREME OF CRAB.

Take the meat out of three or four crabs of the size usual here, and to it add 4 tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, 2 of tomato sauce, the juice of one lime, a grate or two of the peel, salt and pepper to taste and a glass of any white wine. Simmer gently for 15 minutes, then bring just to the boil and serve in the shells garnished with fried parsley and thin slices of lime.

BRINJALS EN CASSEROLE.

If cook the brinjals, then slice them, roll in peppered and salted flour, set in the casserole with some butter and let them cook in that for ten minutes. Meanwhile make a little white sauce flavoured rather strongly with onion juice and tobasco and add an egg to it. Pour this over the brinjals in the casserole and cook for a few minutes and serve in the dish.

JELLIED TONGUE.

Make the cook slightly salt the tongue and cook it slowly till tender. Prepare a good savoury jelly, flavoured with vegetable and a little sherry. Stand a plain mould in water, arrange a layer of hardboiled egg slicer, then slice of the tongue. Repeat till the mould is full. Pour in the jelly. This is improved by adding any nice vegetable especially mushrooms or asparagus.

ALGERIAN SAVOURY.

Line some small tins or moulds with anchovy pastry, which is ordinary short crust to which anchovy sauce or paste and cayenne has been added. Stuff some French plums cooked till rather soft, with pate-de-fois-gras or any rich forcemeat and set one or two in each case; pour a little liquid butter over and set in the oven to heat well through.

SOUFFLE EDOUARD VII.

Break eight eggs putting the yolks into one bowl and the whites into another; whip the yolks adding three tablespoonfuls of sifted sugar, a pinch of salt and half a wine glass of rum. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, mix them gently with the yolks whipping all the time and add 4 or 5 tablespoonfuls of mixed glace fruits. Pour into a souffle dish and bake in a moderate oven for 10 to 15 minutes. Brown the top with a heated shovel.

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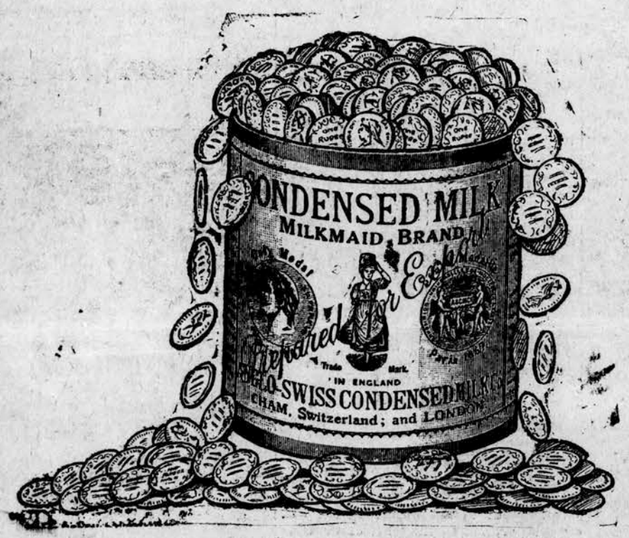

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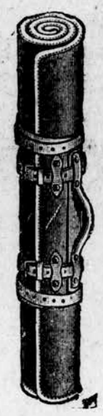

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